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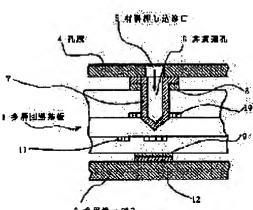
(72)Inventor: KANBARA KENJI

(54) FILLING METHOD FOR ADHESIVE LIQUID MATERIAL

(57) Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To fill adhesive liquid material rapidly at an even density for even non-through holes or through holes which are fine and deep and are provided on a multilayer circuit board.

SOLUTION: Adhesive liquid material (for examples conductive paste and so on) is filled from material pushing opening 5 of a hole plate into non-through holes 6 or through holes, which are provided on a multi-layer circuit board 1 by moving a squeegee under a vacuum circumstance. Next, a vacuum degree of the vacuum circumstance is reduced or a normal atmosphere is made and difference of pressures is uniformed. Therefore, for even fine and deep non-through holes or through holes the adhesive liquid material is filled rapidly and uniformly.



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Translation Of Japanese 11-298128

- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The restoration approach of the liquefied viscosity ingredient characterized by making the degree of vacuum of said vacuum ambient atmosphere fall, or cheating out of said vacuum ambient atmosphere in the usual atmospheric pressure ambient atmosphere, and performing differential pressure restoration in the approach of making the breakthrough or the non-breakthrough of a multilayered circuit board fill up with a liquefied viscosity ingredient after carrying out mimeograph printing of said liquefied viscosity ingredient on said circuit board under a vacuum ambient atmosphere.
[Claim 2] The restoration approach of the liquefied viscosity ingredient according to claim 1 characterized by a liquefied viscosity ingredient being a conductive paste.
[Claim 3] The restoration approach of the liquefied viscosity ingredient according to claim 1 characterized by a liquefied viscosity ingredient being an insulating resin paste.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention] [0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the restoration approach of a liquefied viscosity ingredient, and the method of making the breakthrough or the non-breakthrough of a multilayered circuit board fill up with a liquefied viscosity ingredient in more detail. [0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] It is well-known to make the breakthrough (for example, SURUHORU or a beer hall) or the non-breakthroughs of a multilayered circuit board (for example, a brine DOSURU hole or a blind beer hall etc.) fill up with liquefied viscosity ingredients, such as a conductive paste and an insulating resin paste, conventionally. For example, such a thing is indicated by the paragraph [0004] of JP,10-27969,A. In addition, generally this restoration is performed by mimeograph printing under the usual atmospheric pressure ambient atmosphere (under the usual air ambient atmosphere). [0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, it is becoming difficult to make quickness and a homogeneity consistency fill up those micropores (for a diameter to be 50 micrometers) depending on mimeograph printing on the relation to which ratio of length to diameter (L is the depth of a hole and D is the diameter of a hole) of a breakthrough or a non-breakthrough becomes large gradually, and under the usual atmospheric pressure ambient atmosphere (under the usual air ambient atmosphere) as the number of plates which carries out a laminating increases. Especially, it is remarkable

when a liquefied viscosity ingredient is the insulating resin paste hyperviscosity-ized much more.

[0004] After this invention carries out mimeograph printing of the liquefied viscosity ingredient on a multilayered circuit board under a vacuum ambient atmosphere wholeheartedly in view of such a fault as a result of examination that it should be solved, by making it pressurize and being made to carry out differential pressure restoration, it finds out that quickness and a homogeneity consistency can be made to fill up a detailed long breakthrough and a non-breakthrough, and can complete this invention.

[Means for Solving the Problem] That is, in the approach of making the breakthrough or the non-breakthrough of a multilayered circuit board fill up with a liquefied viscosity ingredient, after the restoration approach of the liquefied viscosity ingredient concerning this invention carries out mimeograph printing of said liquefied viscosity ingredient on said circuit board under a vacuum ambient atmosphere, it is characterized by making the degree of vacuum of said vacuum ambient atmosphere fall, or cheating out of said vacuum ambient atmosphere in the usual atmospheric pressure ambient atmosphere, and performing differential pressure restoration.

[0006] In addition, a liquefied viscosity ingredient is [0007] which may be any of a conductive paste or an insulating resin paste.

[Embodiment of the Invention] It is formed in the same pattern as the formation pattern of the detailed non-breakthrough 6 (for example, the brine DOSURU hole or blind beer hall whose diameter is 30 micrometers - 80 micrometers) by which two or more ingredient pushing openings 5 are formed in the mimeograph 4 by the predetermined pattern by both installing a mimeograph 4 in the top-face side at formation 1, i.e., a multilayered circuit board, by which the multilayered circuit board 1 is supported on the level table 2 in drawing 1. In addition, the ingredient pushing opening 5 of a mimeograph 4 is prepared in the somewhat larger aperture than the non-breakthrough 6 while it is formed circularly.

[0008] On the other hand, while the non-breakthrough 6 is formed in the multilayered circuit board 1 by the deposit 7 for a flow by forming the outer layer circuit patterns 8 and 9 and the inner layer circuit pattern 10, and 11 grades in addition to the non-breakthrough 6, this deposit 7 for a flow is connected to the outer layer circuit pattern 8 and the inner layer circuit pattern 10.

[0009] For the reason, by moving the squeegee which is not illustrated while supplying a liquefied viscosity ingredient (for example, a conductive paste or an insulating resin paste) to the top face of a mimeograph 4, said liquefied viscosity ingredient can be pushed in into the ingredient pushing opening 5, a part of non-breakthrough 6 can be filled up, and the seal of the upper bed opening of a hole can be carried out thoroughly. [0010] In addition, although the amount of pushing of a liquefied viscosity ingredient is controlled by predetermined in that case, this controls the height of a squeegee to predetermined and forms the thickness equivalent to the depth of a hole on a mimeograph 4. Moreover, this mimeograph printing is performed in the vacuum chamber which is not illustrated. That is, if the inside of a vacuum chamber is maintained at the degree of vacuum of for example, 0.1torr - 5torr extent in advance of mimeograph printing and a liquefied viscosity ingredient is supplied to the bottom of this vacuum ambient atmosphere on the top face of a mimeograph 4, a squeegee will move and mimeograph

printing will be performed.

[0011] Then, the degree of vacuum of the vacuum ambient atmosphere at the time of a mimeograph is made to fall, and differential pressure restoration is performed. In addition, what is necessary is just to perform making the degree of vacuum of a vacuum ambient atmosphere fall so that the vacuum ambient atmosphere of for example, 5torr - 200torr extent may be made to control. Thereby, the non-breakthrough 6 is filled up with a liquefied viscosity ingredient, therefore a crevice is finished by the liquefied viscosity ingredient on a mimeograph 4 at formation, i.e., fixed thickness.

[0012] When it cannot fully be filled up, it is [process / this] good in a line several times (when the non-filling section exists). In order to collect the liquefied viscosity ingredients on cheating out of this crevice in the fixed depth, and a mimeograph 4, a squeegee is made to move by the optimal version **, and this finishing is performed.

[0013] Therefore, for example, as the diameter called it 50 micrometers, moreover, a homogeneity consistency can be minutely filled up with a liquefied viscosity ingredient promptly to the large non-breakthrough 6 of ratio of length to diameter (L is the depth of a hole and D is the diameter of a hole), without generating a void. Hereafter, moreover, a homogeneity consistency can be promptly filled up with a liquefied viscosity ingredient through the same process also to the breakthrough 3 (for example, SURUHORU or the beer hall whose diameter is 30 micrometers - 80 micrometers) shown in drawing 2, without generating a void.

[0014] That is, it can be filled up good also to the breakthrough 3 deeper than the non-breakthrough 6. In addition, while the breakthrough 3 is formed by the deposit 12 for a flow, this deposit 12 for a flow is connected to the outer layer circuit patterns 8 and 9 and the inner layer circuit pattern 11.

[0015] Thus, since a liquefied viscosity ingredient can moreover be made to fill up with the conventional approach into a homogeneity consistency promptly also to any of the detailed and deep non-breakthrough 6 or breakthrough 3 of which restoration was made impossible, without generating a void if said ratio of length to diameter is large according to the restoration approach concerning this invention, the problem of being non-filling can be solved and it is very effective in a cost cut and upgrading of a multilayered circuit board.

[0016] In addition, in this invention, after carrying out mimeograph printing of the liquefied viscosity ingredient on the circuit board under a vacuum ambient atmosphere, it may cheat out of said vacuum ambient atmosphere in the usual atmospheric pressure ambient atmosphere, and differential pressure restoration may be performed. However, it is more desirable to make a vacuum ambient atmosphere fall and to perform differential pressure restoration.

[0017] Moreover, you may be the thing of the construction material which becomes below, and the number of laminatings is also chosen as arbitration, and the "multilayered circuit boards" said in this invention may be non-breakthroughs other than these, and may not be limited ["a non-breakthrough" may not be limited to a brine DOSURU hole or a blind beer hall, and] to SURUHORU or a beer hall about a "breakthrough", but may be breakthroughs other than these.

[0018] Furthermore, a "multilayered circuit board" is not limited only to what prepared either the "non-breakthrough" or the "breakthrough", but may prepare both, and by those selections, either "a non-breakthrough" or a "breakthrough" may be filled up with a

liquefied viscosity ingredient, or it may fill both up with them simultaneously. [0019] In addition, it may not be formed with any means other than the deposit for a flow, and are not formed in such a flow manual stage, and "the non-breakthrough" or the "breakthrough" which can prepare "ingredient pushing opening" of a mimeograph in a predetermined configuration suitably according to the configuration of "a non-breakthrough" or a "breakthrough", and starts may be only a hole only drilled by the substrate.

[0020] In addition, it may not be limited to a conductive paste or an insulating resin paste about a "liquefied viscosity ingredient", but you may be other liquefied viscosity ingredients.

[0021]

[Effect of the Invention] According to this invention, moreover, a homogeneity consistency can be made to fill up with a liquefied viscosity ingredient promptly like **** also to any of the detailed and deep non-breakthrough or breakthrough prepared in the multilayered circuit board. Moreover, generating of a void can be prevented in that case.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is drawing of longitudinal section showing the mode which carries out mimeograph printing in the non-breakthrough of a multilayered circuit board. [Drawing 2] It is drawing of longitudinal section showing the mode which carries out mimeograph printing in the breakthrough of a multilayered circuit board.

[Description of Notations]

- 1 Multilayered Circuit Board
- 2 Level Table
- 3 Breakthrough
- 4 Mimeograph
- 5 Ingredient Pushing Opening
- 6 Non-Breakthrough

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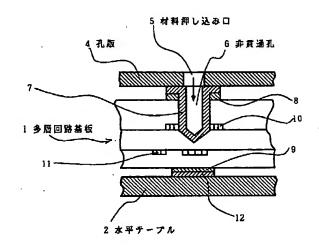
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(54) 【発明の名称】 液状粘性材料の充填方法

(57)【要約】

【課題】 多層回路基板に設けられている微細で、かつ、深い非貫通孔又は貫通孔のいずれに対しても、迅速に、しかも、均一密度に液状粘性材料を充填し得るようにする。

【解決手段】 真空雰囲気下においてスキージを移動させて液状粘性材料(例えば、導電性ペースト等)を孔版の材料押込み用開口から多層回路基板に設けられている非貫通孔又は貫通孔に充填する。次いで、前記真空雰囲気の真空度を低下せしめるか若しくは通常の大気圧雰囲気(通常の空気雰囲気)にして差圧充填を行う。よって、微細で、かつ、深い非貫通孔又は貫通孔のいずれに対しても、迅速に、しかも、均一密度に液状粘性材料を充填することができる。



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【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 多層回路基板の貫通孔又は非貫通孔に液状粘性材料を充填せしめる方法において、前記液状粘性材料を真空雰囲気下で前記回路基板上に孔版印刷した後、前記真空雰囲気の真空度を低下せしめるか若しくは前記真空雰囲気を通常の大気圧雰囲気にせしめて差圧充填を行うことを特徴とする液状粘性材料の充填方法。

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【請求項2】 液状粘性材料が導電性ペーストであることを特徴とする請求項1に記載の液状粘性材料の充填方法。

【請求項3】 液状粘性材料が絶縁性樹脂ペーストであることを特徴とする請求項1に記載の液状粘性材料の充填方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、液状粘性材料の充填方法、更に詳しくは、多層回路基板の貫通孔又は非貫通孔に液状粘性材料を充填せしめる方法に関するものである。

[0002]

【従来の技術】従来、多層回路基板の貫通孔(例えば、スルホール又はビアホール)又は非貫通孔(例えば、ブラインドスルホール又はブラインドビアホール等)に、導電性ペーストや絶縁性樹脂ペースト等の液状粘性材料を充填せしめることは公知である。例えば、特開平10-27969号公報の段落[0004]に、そのようなことが記載されている。なお、かかる充填は、一般に、通常の大気圧雰囲気下(通常の空気雰囲気下)での孔版印刷により行われている。

[0003]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】ところが、積層する板数が多くなるに従って、貫通孔や非貫通孔のL/D(Lは孔の深さ、Dは孔の直径)が次第に大きくなる関係上、通常の大気圧雰囲気下(通常の空気雰囲気下)での孔版印刷によっては、それらの微細孔(例えば、直径が 50μ m)に迅速、かつ、均一密度に充填せしめることが困難になりつつある。特に、液状粘性材料が、一段と高粘度化されつつある絶縁性樹脂ペーストである場合において、それが顕著である。

【0004】本発明は、このような欠点に鑑み、それを解決すべく鋭意検討の結果、液状粘性材料を真空雰囲気下で多層回路基板上に孔版印刷した後、それを加圧せしめて差圧充填せしめるようにすることにより、微細な長い貫通孔や非貫通孔に迅速、かつ、均一密度に充填せしめることができることを見い出し本発明を完成し得たものである。

[0005]

【課題を解決するための手段】すなわち、本発明に係る 液状粘性材料の充填方法は、多層回路基板の貫通孔又は 非貫通孔に液状粘性材料を充填せしめる方法において、 前記液状粘性材料を真空雰囲気下で前記回路基板上に孔 版印刷した後、前記真空雰囲気の真空度を低下せしめる か若しくは前記真空雰囲気を通常の大気圧雰囲気にせし めて差圧充填を行うことを特徴とするものである。

【0006】なお、液状粘性材料は、導電性ペースト又は絶縁性樹脂ペーストのいずれであってもよい、

[0007]

【発明の実施の形態】図1において、多層回路基板1が水平テーブル2で支持されている共に、その上面側に孔版4が設置され、そして、孔版4は、複数の材料押し込み口5を所定パターンに形成、すなわち、多層回路基板1に設けられている微細な非貫通孔6(例えば、直径が30 μ m~80 μ mのブラインドスルホール又はブラインドビアホール)の形成パターンと同一パターンに形成されている。なお、孔版4の材料押し込み口5は、円形に設けられていると共に、非貫通孔6よりも少し大きい孔径に設けられている。

【0008】一方、多層回路基板1には、非貫通孔6に加えて外層回路パターン8,9及び内層回路パターン10,11等が形成され、かつ、非貫通孔6は導通用メッキ層7で形成されていると共に、かかる導通用メッキ層7は、外層回路パターン8及び内層回路パターン10に接続されている。

【0009】その為、孔版4の上面に、液状粘性材料 (例えば、導電性ペースト又は絶縁性樹脂ペースト)を 供給すると共に図示されていないスキージを移動させる ことにより、前記液状粘性材料を材料押し込み口5内へ 押し込んで非貫通孔6の一部に充填し、孔の上端開口を 完全にシールすることができる。

30 【0010】なお、その際、液状粘性材料の押し込み量が所定に制御されるが、これは、スキージの高さを所定に制御し、孔の深さに相当する厚みを孔版4上に形成する。また、かかる孔版印刷は、図示されていない真空チャンバー内において行われる。すなわち、孔版印刷に先立って真空チャンバー内が、例えば、0.1 torr~5 torr程度の真空度に保たれ、この真空雰囲気下において孔版4の上面に液状粘性材料が供給されるとスキージが移動して孔版印刷を行う。

【0011】引き続いて、孔版時の真空雰囲気の真空度を低下せしめて差圧充填を行う。なお、真空雰囲気の真空度を低下せしめることは、例えば、5torr~200torr程度の真空雰囲気に制御せしめるように行えばよい。これにより、液状粘性材料が非貫通孔6に充填され、従って、孔版4上の液状粘性材料に凹部が形成、すなわち、一定の厚さに仕上げされる。

【0012】もし、十分に充填できない場合(未充填部が存在する場合)には、この工程を数回、行ってもよい。かかる凹部を一定の深さにせしめることと孔版4上の液状粘性材料を回収する為、最適な版圧でスキージを 50 移動せしめて、かかる仕上げを行う。 【0013】よって、例えば、直径が 50μ mといったように微細で、かつ、L/D(Lは孔の深さ、Dは孔の直径)の大きい非貫通孔6に対して迅速に、しかも、ボイドを発生させずに均一密度に液状粘性材料を充填することができる。以下、同様の工程を経て、図2において示されている貫通孔3(例えば、直径が 30μ m \sim 80 μ mのスルホール又はビアホール)に対しても、迅速に、しかも、ボイドを発生させずに均一密度に液状粘性材料を充填することができる。

3

【0014】すなわち、非貫通孔6よりも深い貫通孔3 に対しても良好に充填することができる。なお、貫通孔3は、導通用メッキ層12で形成されていると共に、かかる導通用メッキ層12は、外層回路パターン8,9及び内層回路パターン11に接続されている。

【0015】このように、本発明に係る充填方法によると、従来の方法では、前記L/Dが大きいと充填が不可能とされていた微細で、かつ、深い非貫通孔6又は貫通孔3のいずれに対しても、迅速に、しかも、ボイドを発生させずに均一密度に液状粘性材料を充填せしめることができるから、未充填といった問題を解決し得て多層回 20 路基板のコストダウン及び品質向上に極めて有効である。

【0016】なお、本発明においては、液状粘性材料を 真空雰囲気下で回路基板上に孔版印刷した後、前記真空 雰囲気を通常の大気圧雰囲気にせしめて差圧充填を行っ てもよい。しかし、真空雰囲気を低下せしめて差圧充填 を行う方が好ましい。

【0017】また、本発明においていう『多層回路基板』は、以下なる材質のものであってもよく、また、その積層数も任意に選択され、かつ、『非貫通孔』は、ブ 30 ラインドスルホール又はブラインドビアホールに限定されず、それら以外の非貫通孔であってもよく、『貫通孔』についても、スルホール又はビアホールに限定されず、それら以外の貫通孔であってもよい。

【0018】更に、『多層回路基板』は、『非貫通孔』 及び『貫通孔』のどちらか一方を設けたものだけに限定 されず、両方を設けたものであってもよく、それらの選 択により、『非貫通孔』及び『貫通孔』のどちらか一方 だけに液状粘性材料を充填したり、或いは、両方に同時 に充填してもよい。

【0019】加えて、孔版の『材料押し込み口』を『非 貫通孔』又は『貫通孔』の形状に応じて所定形状に適宜 に設けることができ、また、かかる『非貫通孔』又は

『貫通孔』は、導通用メッキ層以外の手段で形成されているものであってもよく、かつ、そのような導通用手段で形成されていない、すなわち、基板に単に穿設されただけの孔であってもよい。

【0020】なお、『液状粘性材料』についても、導電性ペースト又は絶縁性樹脂ペーストに限定されず、他の液状粘性材料であってもよい。

[0021]

【発明の効果】上述の如く、本発明によると、多層回路 基板に設けられている微細で、かつ、深い非貫通孔又は 貫通孔のいずれに対しても、迅速に、しかも、均一密度 に液状粘性材料を充填せしめることができる。また、そ の際、ボイドの発生を阻止することができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

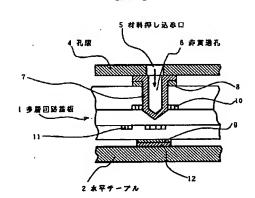
【図1】多層回路基板の非貫通孔に孔版印刷する態様を 示す縦断面図である。

【図2】多層回路基板の貫通孔に孔版印刷する態様を示す縦断面図である。

【符号の説明】

- 1 多層回路基板
- 70 2 水平テーブル
 - 3 貫通孔
 - 4 孔版
 - 5 材料押し込み口
 - 6 非貫通孔

【図1】



【図2】

